Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

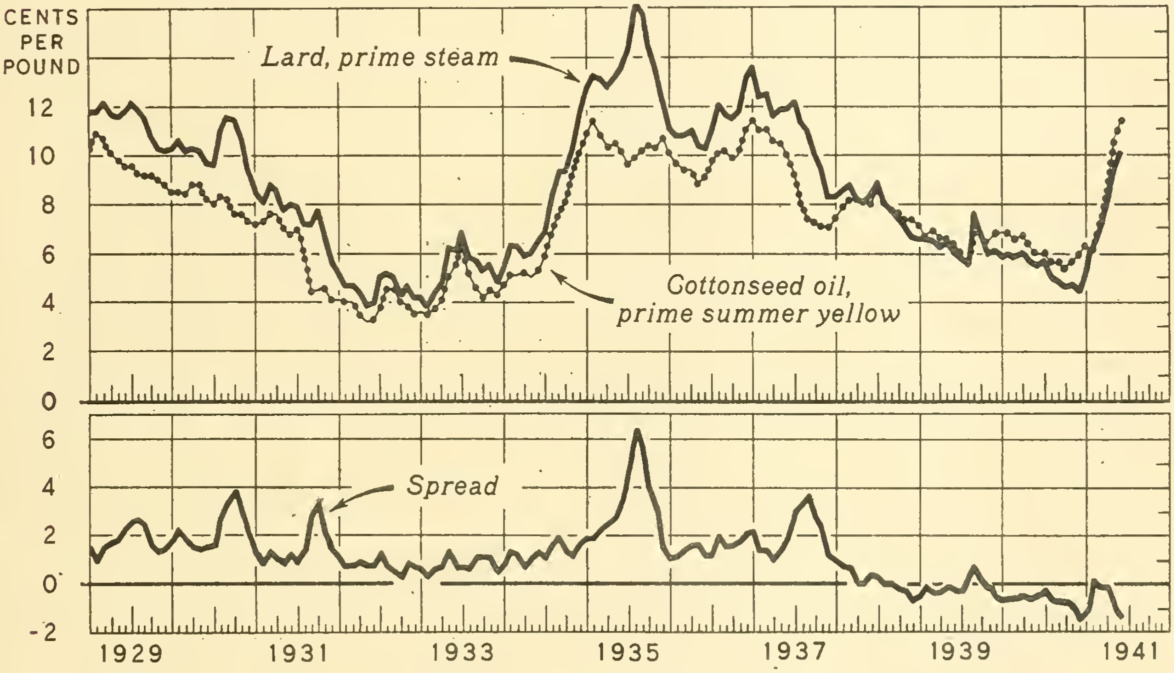
THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-53 BAE JULY 1941

IN THIS ISSUE:
OUTLOOK FOR LARD AND OTHER COOKING FATS

PRICES OF LARD AT CHICAGO AND COTTONSEED OIL AT NEW YORK, AND SPREAD BETWEEN THESE PRICES, 1929-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35617 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Because of the marked improvement in demand, partly for storage, and large Government purchases of lard since March, the price of prime steam lard increased 5.7 cents per pound (129 percent) and the price of semi-refined cottonseed oil increased 5.6 cents per pound (95 percent) from December 1940 to June 1941. Despite a reduction in output of lard and an increase in output of cottonseed oil in 1941 compared with 1940, the price of lard has continued low in relation to the price of cottonseed oil, due largely to shrinkage in export markets for lard.

Table 1.- Price per pound of specified fats, oils, and glycerin, June 1939 and 1940, April-June 1941

Item	June		1941		
	1939	1940	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	23.6	26.3	32.5	34.7	35.4
Butter, 92-score, New York	24.1	26.9	33.2	35.5	35.6
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	15.0	14.5	14.5	15.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	9.0	9.2	12.4	13.0	13.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	6.1	5.5	8.6	9.5	10.1
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	7.1	6.2	9.0	9.8	10.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	7.4	7.0	8.9	9.8	10.5
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	5.9	5.8	8.4	9.6	9.9
Tallow, edible, Chicago	5.0	4.2	7.6	8.2	8.2
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.6	5.5	8.3	9.9	11.3
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N.Y.	8.8	8.4	10.8	12.6	13.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	5.5	5.1	7.9	9.2	10.4
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	6.5	6.0	8.6	10.5	11.5
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.6	5.7	7.9	9.5	10.3
Peanut oil, dom. refined, bbl., N. Y.	8.9	8.9	10.6	12.5	13.9
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	4.9	4.7	7.6	8.7	9.6
Soybean oil, dom., crude, drums, N. Y.	6.3	6.6	9.2	10.4	11.5
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	7.5	7.3	10.0	11.1	11.9
Babassu oil, tanks, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast	---	---	7.8	9.2	8.8
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 1/.	6.0	5.5	8.1	9.4	9.1
Coconut oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	8.4	7.6	10.4	12.3	13.0
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	25.1	---	53.3	63.7	62.8
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	7.1	9.1	13.2	14.8	16.8
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	11.2	19.5	35.3	47.5	45.1
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 1/	6.8	7.5	8.3	9.0	9.0
Palm oil, Sumatra, bulk, N. Y. 1/	5.7	5.5	7.8	8.6	8.7
Rape oil, refined, denatured, drums, N. Y.	10.8	15.0	12.1	12.2	13.3
Rape oil, blown, bbl., N. Y.	14.2	17.5	17.5	17.0	16.9
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	9.4	12.5	18.1	18.6	20.2
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	4.7	3.8	6.8	7.5	7.5
Grease, A white, Chicago	4.8	3.8	6.9	7.6	7.6
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	3.7	4.7	6.0	6.7	7.1
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	4.3	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.5
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	8.2	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.9
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	8.7	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	9.3	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.9
Perilla oil, drums, N. Y.	10.5	---	18.2	18.6	18.9
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	13.3	17.5	17.1	19.2	20.2
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	20.6	24.0	30.0	31.0	32.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	16.7	13.7	15.0	15.3
Castor oil, No. 3 bbl., N. Y.	8.2	12.8	9.9	11.0	11.1
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl.,N.Y.(dol.per bbl.)	20.5	66.2	79.4	82.5	82.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, bbl., (drums) N. Y.	4.3	---	9.8	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, 80 percent basis, tanks, N. Y.	7.8	8.0	7.6	8.2	9.0

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. 1/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Total production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the calendar year 1941 is expected to be slightly larger than the record output in 1940. Decreases in production of lard and greases probably will be more than offset by increased production of butter, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, linseed oil, and certain other vegetable oils. The increased output of vegetable oils will result partly from the large carry-over of 1940-crop oilseeds on January 1. Recent reports indicate that production of cottonseed and peanuts may be somewhat smaller in 1941 than in 1940, but soybean output may set a new high record. The flaxseed crop for 1941 is forecast at 30 million bushels, only 4 percent less than the near-record crop last year.

Production of lard and greases in 1941 is now expected to be only 5-10 percent smaller than the comparatively large output in 1940. Production in 1942 probably will be about as large as in 1940. These estimates are based on the June pig crop report and on the prospect for a continued high hog-corn price ratio. Revised estimates show a 7-percent reduction in the pig crop in 1940 compared with that in 1939. The spring pig crop in 1941 is indicated to have been about the same as that in 1940. Present indications point to substantial increases in the fall pig crop in 1941 and in the spring pig crop in 1942.

The ocean shipping situation continues to be highly uncertain. But unless shipping conditions become much worse than they have been in recent months, it is likely that the total reduction in imports of oilseeds and oils will be much less pronounced than had been anticipated earlier, and may be no greater than the increase in domestic production of fats and oils. Under these circumstances, total stocks of fats and oils probably will be decreased only to the extent that domestic consumption and exports may be increased this year.

Demand for fats and oils continues to strengthen. A sharp advance in prices of fats and oils took place during the first 6 months of 1941, with some items doubling in price. Prices of domestic oilseeds and oilcake meal showed only moderate advances during this period, although fairly substantial gains in prices of these products occurred in late June and early July.

-- July 15, 1941

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Prices of most fats and oils during the summer of 1939 were at unusually low levels. Following the outbreak of war in September of that year, prices advanced approximately 20 percent. Most of this gain was lost during the first 8 months of 1940, when the world demand for fats was greatly weakened by the closing of important European markets. In response to improvement in domestic demand and rising shipping costs for imported oilseeds and oils, prices of most fats again advanced from August to December 1940, recovering the earlier loss. Since January 1941, prices of fats and oils have advanced sharply; in June 1941 the general level was 34 percent higher than in January and 48 percent above that of a year earlier.

Price trend continues upward

Prices of fats and oils generally continued to move upward in June, but at a more moderate rate than in other recent months. Toward the end of June an upward spurt in prices of edible fats and oils took place. This movement was halted by an announcement by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to the effect that a "ceiling" would be set on the price of cottonseed oil considerably below the prevailing level. Cash prices of cottonseed oil and related articles declined 1 to 2 cents per pound in late June and on the first day of July, but much of the loss subsequently was regained.

The general level of prices for animal fats and for imported vegetable oils in June was about 2 percent higher than in May. Prices for domestic vegetable oils averaged about 8 percent higher than a month earlier. The most striking gains for the month occurred in prices of sulphured olive oil, corn oil, and cottonseed oil, up 10 to 14 percent. Other items showing fairly substantial gains included soybean oil, peanut oil, refined rape oil, teaseed oil, oleo oil, lard, menhaden oil, and oiticica oil. The price of refined coconut oil at New York was higher in June than in May, but prices of crude coconut oil and babassu oil on the Pacific Coast were lower. This situation apparently resulted from the elimination in late May of the earlier advance in rates for shipments of coconut oil and copra from the Philippines to the Pacific Coast. Average prices of tallow, greases, linseed oil, edible olive oil, and fish-liver oils changed little from May to June. (Table 1.)

Prices of tallow and grease, cottonseed oil, and olive oil in June were about double those of a year earlier, and prices of corn oil, lard, and soybean oil were up 80 to 85 percent. Substantial gains over a year earlier were recorded for practically all other items. Prices for linseed oil, however, averaged only about 7 percent higher in June this year than last, while prices for rape oil and castor oil were somewhat lower than the relatively high prices prevailing for those oils in June 1940.

The average price received by farmers for peanuts in mid-June was 10 percent higher than a month earlier and 14 percent higher than a year earlier. The price of cottonseed was up 7 and 16 percent respectively, and the price of soybeans 3 and 56 percent. The farm price of flaxseed was down 2 percent from mid-May to mid-June, but was 5 percent higher in mid-June this year than last. In general, prices of domestic oilseeds have not advanced so much during the past 6 months as prices of domestic oils, mainly because prices of oilcake meal failed to make substantial gains, until late in June. Prices of oilcake meal at Kansas City in late June and early July advanced $3.50 to $5.00 per ton. Prices of soybeans at Chicago and flaxseed at Minneapolis also advanced in this period.

The average price of imported castor beans at New York increased 9 percent from May to June and in the latter month was 38 percent higher than a year earlier. Largely as a reflection of the reduction in shipping rates in late May, the price of copra at Pacific Coast markets averaged slightly lower in June than in May. But with a reduced volume of imports, the June price for copra was more than double the price in June 1940. (Table 11.)

Improvement in demand and inventory buying mainly responsible for price gains; immediate outlook uncertain

Recent issues of this report have indicated that the sharp rise in prices of fats and oils during the past few months was the result of a marked improvement in consumer demand, together with Government purchases of lard and dairy products, rising shipping costs for imported materials, and some reduction in the volume of imports due to scarcity of shipping space and to disruption of normal economic relations in certain foreign areas because of war conditions. The considerable volume of forward buying of fats and oils on the part of dealers and large consumers that apparently has taken place also should be mentioned.

In the past, sharp price advances over a period of several months, accompanied by widespread inventory accumulations, generally have been followed by a downward reaction in prices of 1 to 3 months duration as a result of the temporary withdrawal of well-stocked buyers from the market and liquidation of some speculative holdings. Despite the possibility of some reaction in prices in the near future, present indications point to further increases over a more extended period. This indication, however, would be altered if the Federal Government establishes maximum prices for fats and oils.

With increasing employment and pay rolls, consumer demand is expected to strengthen materially in the next several months. No great increase in total supplies of fats and oils seems likely so long as ocean shipping space continues scarce. Although production of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1941 probably will be somewhat larger than the record output in 1940, reductions in imports of oilseeds and oils may about offset the increase so far as total additions to supply are concerned. Total imports of fats, oils and oilseeds in terms of crude oil, during the first 4 months of 1941, amounted to 550 million pounds, 11 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1940.

Reduced oilseed acreage indicated by July 1 crop report

According to the July cotton report, the acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1, totaling 23,519,000 acres, was 5.4 percent smaller than the acreage in cultivation July 1, 1940. With allowance for average abandonment, the acreage harvested is indicated to total only 23,102,000 acres, which would be the smallest cotton acreage harvested for all years since 1895. No indication of probable yield per acre is yet available. In 1940, 23,861,000 acres of cotton were harvested. Approximately 469 pounds of cottonseed were obtained per acre, and the production of cottonseed amounted to 5,595,000 tons, the largest since 1937.

The general crop report issued July 10 indicated that the acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes for harvest in 1941, totaling 2,374,000 acres, was 0.7 percent smaller than the acreage harvested in 1940. The average condition of the crop on July 1 was reported to be less favorable than in 1940, when an unusually high average yield was obtained, but condition on July 1 was slightly above the 10-year average condition for that date.

A change in the Agricultural Conservation Program, announced June 23, provides that a farmer may increase his acreage of peanuts grown as an oil crop above the farm peanut allotment without incurring deductions in any Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments except the peanut conservation payment. This change, together with the current high prices for peanut oil, may have the effect of bringing about an increase in the percentage of peanuts picked and threshed at the expense of peanuts hogged off or harvested for hay. If weather conditions continue favorable, another large peanut crop is likely this year, although the average yield per acre and total production may not be so large as in 1940.

A reduction of 5.1 percent in acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes was indicated by the July 1 crop report. It was estimated that there would be 9,990,000 acres of soybeans for harvest in 1941 compared with 10,528,000 acres harvested in 1940 (exclusive of interplanted acreage). A decline of 7.8 percent is indicated for the acreage in the North Central States, where most of the commercial soybean crop is grown. An increase of 7 percent in acreage is indicated for the Southern States, where soybeans are grown mostly for hay.

There is some uncertainty as to the total acreage of soybeans planted and the proportion that will be harvested for beans on account of the changes in the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central States to encourage increased production of soybeans for oil as announced June 13. This revision will enable farmers to increase their production of soybeans by harvesting a larger acreage for beans in 1941 than in 1940 without incurring deductions in agricultural conservation payments. While the revision came somewhat late to affect the total acreage greatly, it has apparently resulted in more than the usual amount of late plantings on farms where acreage was available. Wet fields during the first half of June, moreover, interfered with planting operations in much of commercial soybean area. The effect of late plantings on this year's acreage may not be fully reflected in the July 1 acreage report.

In view of the change in classification for soybeans harvested for beans under the Agricultural Conservation Program, and the prevailing high prices for soybeans, a considerably larger proportion of the total soybean acreage probably will be harvested for beans this year than last. In 1940, the total soybean acreage harvested for all purposes, including approximately one half the interplanted acreage, amounted to 11,462,000 acres. Of this total, 43 percent, or 4,961,000 acres, was harvested for beans. Assuming that the interplanted acreage will change in the same proportion as the acreage grown alone, and that approximately 50 percent of the total acreage will be harvested for beans, the acreage harvested for beans in 1941 would be more than 5.4 million acres. With a yield on this acreage equal to the average for the past 5 years, the production of soybeans in 1941 would be between 95 and 100 million bushels, a new high record. This calculation is made merely to indicate possibilities; production in 1941 may turn out to be much less or much greater than the figures indicated, depending on the acreage actually harvested for beans and the average yield realized.

Large flaxseed crop in prospect

Production of flaxseed in 1941 is forecast at 30,018,000 bushels, only 4 percent less than in 1940. Flaxseed production in 1940, totaling 31,217,000 bushels, was the largest since 1924 and the third largest in 52 years of record. According to the July 1 crop report, the acreage of flaxseed for harvest in 1941, at 3,228,000 acres, is only 0.2 percent less than the relatively large acreage harvested last year. The average yield for 1941, on the basis of July 1 condition, is placed at 9.3 bushels per acre this year compared with the high yield of 9.7 bushels per acre obtained in 1940.

OUTLOOK FOR LARD AND OTHER COOKING FATS

Lard production reduced in 1941; increase expected in 1942

According to the June 1941 pig crop report, the revised estimate for the spring pig crop in 1940, totaling 50.1 million pigs saved, was 6 percent smaller than a year earlier, and the revised estimate for the fall pig crop, totaling 29.4 million pigs saved, was 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. The combined pig crop in 1940 was 7 percent smaller than that in 1939. The preliminary estimate for the spring pig crop in 1941 is approximately the same as the revised estimate for the spring crop in 1940.

With allowance for the unusually heavy marketings of hogs in the period October-December 1940, and for slightly heavier weights for hogs to be marketed in 1941 compared with 1940, total lard production in the calendar year 1941 probably will be 5-10 percent smaller than in 1940, when approximately 2.3 billion pounds of lard were produced. Production of lard and rendered pork fat under Federal inspection during the first 5 months of 1941, totaling 652 million pounds, was 5 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1940. Lard production is expected to be considerably smaller than a year earlier during the summer months, but may be nearly equal to that of last year during the fall and early winter.

Lard output probably will be increased in 1942. The increase over production in 1941, however, is not likely to be pronounced until 1941 fall pigs reach market beginning about May next year. On the basis of reports by farmers on breeding intentions about June 1 and other considerations, the number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1941 is indicated to be 13 percent larger than the number farrowed in the fall season of 1940. Hog prices are now high in relation to corn prices, and they are expected to continue relatively high throughout the remainder of 1941 and in early 1942. Under these circumstances, the spring pig crop in 1942 is likely to be substantially larger than that in 1941.

Lard exports reduced

Exports of lard, excluding shipments to United States territories, totaled 75 million pounds during the first 4 months of 1941 compared with 93 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1940. Most of the lard exported so far this year has gone to Latin American destinations, chiefly Cuba and Mexico, although moderately large quantities have been shipped to Japan and Finland. Statistics of exports by countries of destination are available only for the first 3 months this year. During that period, little lard was exported to the United Kingdom, normally the principal foreign outlet for American lard. However, substantial quantities of lard have been purchased by the Department of Agriculture. At least part of these purchases have been or will be exported to the United Kingdom under lend-lease arrangements.

Storage holdings of lard at record level

Storage holdings of lard and rendered pork fat on July 1, totaling 376 million pounds, were slightly larger than those a month earlier, and were the largest on record, exceeding holdings on July 1, 1940 by 69 million pounds and exceeding the 5-year (1935-39) average holdings for July 1 by 245 million pounds. It was indicated that of the total quantity of lard in cold storage on July 1 this year approximately 40 million pounds was owned by the Department of Agriculture.

Storage holdings of lard ordinarily decline during the summer and early fall, when lard production is seasonally small. With consumption running at a relatively high level and with production likely to be smaller than a year earlier during the next few months, the seasonal decline in storage holdings may be somewhat greater than usual this year.

Lard consumption in early 1941 above record set in 1940

The apparent disappearance or consumption of lard and rendered pork fat produced under Federal inspection, totaling 403 million pounds, was 10 percent larger during the first 4 months this year than last. Production during this period was smaller than a year earlier, but exports also were reduced and the increase in stocks from January 1 to May 1 was about 70 million pounds less in 1941 than in 1940.

Production of lard in 1940 was the largest in 7 years. Because of the loss of several European markets and reduced takings by the United Kingdom, exports and shipments of lard last year were equivalent only to about 10 percent of production, whereas in 1931, when production was about the same as in 1940, approximately 26 percent of the quantity produced was shipped abroad. As a result of the reduced exports, an unusually large quantity of lard was forced into domestic consumption at low prices. Domestic disappearance of lard (including rendered pork fat) in 1940, totaling 1,933 million pounds, was the largest for all years of record, 300 million pounds more than in 1939.

With increased industrial activity and payrolls, the demand for edible fats has been substantially stronger this year than last, and further marked improvement in demand is in prospect. Total production of edible fats and oils has been slightly larger so far this year than last, but this increase has been about offset by reduced imports, particularly of coconut oil and copra. Present indications point to a continued large consumption of lard during the remainder of 1941. But with reduced output, it probably will be necessary to withdraw substantially larger quantities of lard from storage during the summer and early fall this year than last if consumption is to be maintained at a level near that of a year earlier.

Production and consumption of other cooking fats affected by trends in lard

Changes in production and consumption of compounds and vegetable cooking fats in the past have been inversely related to changes in the consumption of lard. (Tables 2 and 3.) The combined per capita consumption of lard and other cooking fats has been comparatively stable over a period of years. (Table 4.) Because lard is a semi-perishable product, all that is produced must be moved into consumption or exported within a relatively short time. And since lard is a byproduct of the hog industry the production of lard is governed to only a slight degree by changes in price.

When large quantities of lard appear on the market at low prices, and the consumption of lard is increased, it has generally been the practice of manufacturers to curtail the output of other cooking fats. Thus in 1940, both production and consumption of compounds and vegetable cooking fats showed reductions of over 200 million pounds from the previous year. During the first quarter of 1941, however, production of compounds and vegetable cooking fats was 30 percent greater than in the first quarter of 1940 and disappearance was 33 percent greater despite increased consumption of lard. The marked increase in the disappearance of lard and other cooking fats during this period apparently was largely the result of inventory buying on the part of dealers and large consumers. In view of the strong demand situation, however, it is possible that there will be some increase in actual consumption of cooking fats in 1941 compared with 1940. Judging from the fact that lard prices have risen more sharply than prices of other cooking fats during the past 6 months, and also from the probability that domestic production of edible vegetable oils will be larger this year than last while lard production will be smaller, it seems likely that any increase in consumption for 1941 as a whole would be in compounds and vegetalbe cooking fats rather than in lard.

Use of soybean oil in cooking fats increased, use of most other items reduced in 1940

Although production of compounds and vegetable cooking fats was about 213 million pounds (15 percent) smaller in 1940 than in 1939, the quantity of soybean oil used in manufacture was nearly 11 million pounds larger. In 1940, soybean oil accounted for about 18 percent of the total fats and oils used compared with 14 percent a year earlier and less than 1 percent in years prior to 1935. Increased domestic production of soybean oil in recent years and its adaptation to use in edible products have been chiefly responsible for the marked gain in utilization of this oil in cooking fats. An increased quantity of lard also was used in the manufacture of compounds in 1940, but lard represented only about 1 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in the manufacture of mixed cooking fats in that year.

The principal reductions in utilization of fats and oils in the manufacture of cooking fats in 1940 occurred in cottonseed oil, down 82 million pounds; palm oil, down 80 million pounds; peanut oil, down 29 million pounds; and edible tallow and stearine, down 26 million pounds. The decrease in use of cottonseed oil, although large in quantity, was proportionately smaller than that in other fats. Cottonseed oil accounted for 69 percent of the total fats and oils used in mixed cooking fats in 1940 compared with 64 percent of the total a year earlier. (Tables 5 and 6.)

Prices of lard and other cooking fats advance sharply in first half of 1941

As indicated in tables 7-9, prices of lard and other cooking fats, after declining for more than 3 years, advanced sharply during the first 6 months of 1941. In June this year, the wholesale price of refined lard at Chicago, averaging 10.6 cents per pound, was 71 percent higher than in June 1940 and was at the highest level since November 1937. The wholesale price of compounds at Chicago in June, averaging 13.8 cents per pound, was 50 percent higher than a year earlier and was the highest since February 1937. Factors that have influenced prices of cooking fats during the past 6 months, and that will affect such prices during the balance of 1941 and in early 1942, are essentially the same as those influencing the price movements for all edible fats and oils indicated elsewhere in this report.

Table 2.- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Production, trade, stocks December 31, and apparent disappearance, 1912-40

Year	Production			Exports	Shipments to United States territories	Total exports and shipments	Cold-storage stocks, December 31	Total apparent disappearance
	Federally inspected	Other	Total					
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1912	959	680	1,639	553	4	556	---	1,083
1913	945	688	1,633	575	5	580	---	1,053
1914	854	681	1,535	460	5	464	---	1,071
1915	956	713	1,669	487	5	492	63	1,177
1916	966	719	1,685	454	6	460	81	1,208
1917	738	698	1,436	382	4	386	55	1,076
1918	1,140	741	1,881	555	3	558	104	1,273
1919	1,155	749	1,904	784	4	788	63	1,158
1920	1,207	736	1,943	635	7	642	59	1,304
1921	1,379	713	2,092	893	10	903	48	1,201
1922	1,575	708	2,283	787	10	797	49	1,484
1923	1,971	721	2,692	1,060	14	1,074	49	1,618
1924	1,923	713	2,635	971	14	986	61	1,638
1925	1,452	681	2,133	708	11	719	42	1,432
1926	1,513	671	2,185	717	16	733	50	1,444
1927	1,557	683	2,240	702	16	717	55	1,518
1928	1,750	682	2,432	783	18	801	85	1,600
1929	1,763	672	2,435	848	19	866	82	1,572
1930	1,521	680	2,201	656	18	674	51	1,558
1931	1,554	726	2,280	578	23	601	51	1,679
1932	1,573	779	2,353	552	24	576	41	1,787
1933	1,679	768	2,448	584	28	612	133	1,744
1934	1,341	727	2,068	435	23	458	118	1,625
1935	662	608	1,270	97	18	115	53	1,220
1936	992	684	1,676	112	25	137	146	1,446
1937	759	658	1,417	137	26	162	54	1,347
1938	1,034	679	1,713	205	29	234	107	1,425
1939	1,272	726	1,998	277	34	311	162	1,632
1940 1/	2/ 1,527	769	2,297	201	31	232	2/ 294	1,933

Compiled as follows:

Production-

Federally inspected, 1912-36, Agricultural Marketing Service; 1937-40, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Other Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Foreign trade, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Stocks, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade and stocks.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes rendered pork fat, not separately reported prior to November 1940: Production, 35,000,000 pounds; stocks, 7,000,000 pounds.

Table 3.- Compounds and vegetable cooking fats: Production, trade, stocks December 31, and apparent disappearance, 1912-40

Year	Factory production	Imports for consumption 1/	Exports	Net exports	Factory stocks, December 31	Total apparent disappearance
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1912	876,927	---	73,724	73,724	---	803,203
1913	1,000,000	2/ 53	63,700	63,647	---	936,353
1914	1,136,522	545	63,356	62,811	---	1,073,711
1915	1,075,000	258	63,870	63,612	---	1,011,388
1916	1,027,133	51	49,822	49,771	---	977,362
1917	1,173,446	428	49,300	48,872	---	1,124,574
1918	1,146,236	801	43,977	43,176	---	1,103,060
1919	1,352,000	3,846	124,963	121,117	---	1,230,883
1920	747,255	14	32,051	32,037	---	715,218
1921	811,095	5	48,207	48,202	---	762,893
1922	784,180	35	41,765	41,730	15,515	742,450
1923	750,522	2	17,067	17,065	10,689	738,283
1924	830,435	83	14,371	14,288	19,517	807,319
1925	1,152,620	25	22,313	22,288	22,857	1,126,992
1926	1,140,708	319	18,167	17,848	22,926	1,122,791
1927	1,178,995	250	14,420	14,170	26,770	1,160,981
1928	1,143,349	181	10,394	10,213	29,929	1,129,977
1929	1,220,102	257	9,975	9,718	31,669	1,208,644
1930	1,211,268	92	8,791	8,699	26,672	1,207,566
1931	1,171,559	101	5,994	5,893	24,751	1,167,587
1932	945,441	221	3,498	3,277	26,265	940,650
1933	952,580	189	2,602	2,413	27,301	949,131
1934	1,204,331	281	2,181	1,900	27,690	1,202,042
1935	1,546,795	7,949	1,219	3/ 6,730	39,890	1,541,325
1936	1,586,741	6,235	1,623	3/ 4,612	44,932	1,586,311
1937	1,594,920	1,909	1,723	3/ 186	46,031	1,594,016
1938	1,514,028	1,924	2,255	331	55,662	1,504,066
1939	1,403,551	1,245	3,237	1,992	56,621	1,400,600
1940 4/	1,190,322	505	3,805	3,300	53,741	1,189,902

Continued-

Table 3.- Compounds and vegetable cooking fats: Production, trade, stocks December 31, and apparent disappearance, 1912-40 -Contd.

Compiled as follows:

Production -

1912, 1914, 1916-18, Supplement to United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 769; 1913 and 1915, interpolated; 1919, estimate by Weber and Alsberg, The American Vegetable Shortening Industry, p. 330; 1920 and 1921, United States Tariff Commission, Report to Congress on Certain Vegetable Oils (Report No. 41, Second Series 1932) pp. 159-60; 1922-40, Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and oils.

Foreign trade -

Reports of the United States Department of Commerce.

Stocks -

Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils. Data not available for years prior to 1922.

Total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ 1913-21, include small percentage of lard. Not reported prior to October 1913.

2/ October-December.

3/ Net imports.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 4.- Per capita disappearance of lard, compounds and vegetable cooking fats, butter, and oleomargarine, 1912-40

Year	Lard	Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	Total, lard and compounds and vegetable cooking fats	Butter	Oleomargarine	Total, butter and oleomargarine	Grand total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1912	11.4	8.4	19.8	16.7	1.5	18.2	38.0
1913	10.9	9.6	20.5	16.6	1.5	18.1	38.6
1914	10.9	10.8	21.7	17.2	1.4	18.6	40.3
1915	11.8	10.1	21.9	17.4	1.4	18.8	40.7
1916	12.0	9.6	21.6	17.5	1.8	19.3	40.9
1917	10.5	10.9	21.4	16.0	2.7	18.7	40.1
1918	12.3	10.5	22.8	13.9	3.3	17.2	40.0
1919	11.0	11.7	22.7	15.3	3.4	18.7	41.4
1920	12.2	6.7	18.9	14.8	3.4	18.2	37.1
1921	11.1	7.0	18.1	16.2	2.0	18.2	36.3
1922	13.5	6.7	20.2	17.1	1.7	18.8	39.0
1923	14.5	6.6	21.1	17.9	2.0	19.9	41.0
1924	14.5	7.1	21.6	18.0	2.0	20.0	41.6
1925	12.5	9.7	22.2	18.0	2.0	20.0	42.2
1926	12.4	9.6	22.0	18.5	2.0	20.5	42.5
1927	12.8	9.7	22.5	18.1	2.3	20.4	42.9
1928	13.3	9.4	22.7	17.5	2.6	20.1	42.8
1929	12.9	9.9	22.8	17.4	2.9	20.3	43.1
1930	12.7	9.8	22.5	17.3	2.6	19.9	42.4
1931	13.5	9.4	22.9	18.1	1.9	20.0	42.9
1932	14.3	7.5	21.8	18.2	1.6	19.8	41.6
1933	13.9	7.6	21.5	17.9	1.9	19.8	41.3
1934	12.8	9.5	22.3	18.3	2.1	20.4	42.7
1935	9.6	12.1	21.7	17.3	3.0	20.3	42.0
1936	11.3	12.4	23.7	16.7	3.1	19.8	43.5
1937	10.4	12.4	22.8	16.7	3.1	19.8	42.6
1938	10.9	11.6	22.5	16.9	3.0	19.9	42.4
1939	12.4	10.7	23.1	17.8	2.3	20.1	43.2
1940	14.7	9.0	23.7	17.0	2.4	19.4	43.1

Computed as follows, using population figures as of July 1: Lard and compounds and vegetable cooking fats from total apparent disappearance shown in preceding tables; butter and oleomargarine from total disappearance shown in the March 1941 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 5.- Compounds and vegetable cooking fats: Materials used in manufacture, United States, 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Vegetable					
Cottonseed oil	918,866	1,162,596	1,051,347	904,950	823,359
Soybean oil	113,897	90,798	137,133	201,599	212,317
Peanut oil	88,470	58,141	52,402	51,713	22,516
Corn oil	430	1,611	399	1,453	746
Linseed oil	---	1,522	6	---	---
Total domestic	1,121,663	1,314,668	1,241,287	1,159,715	1,058,938
Palm oil	168,808	123,677	115,033	113,078	33,224
Coconut oil	38,427	12,531	26,199	20,659	17,576
Sesame oil	33,120	29,269	5,435	724	24
Rape oil	30,572	5,203	297	37	---
Babassu oil	5,368	127	950	506	381
Palm-kernel oil	627	47	614	266	1,146
Sunflower oil	208	---	---	---	---
Other 1/	15,641	870	695	887	32
Total foreign	292,771	171,724	149,223	136,157	52,383
Animal and marine					
Tallow, edible	116,908	66,278	74,251	56,671	39,595
Oleostearine	36,358	29,664	32,845	25,574	16,940
Lard	4,503	915	2,825	7,398	16,786
Oleo oil	1,839	242	291	470	880
Total lard, animal	159,608	97,099	110,212	90,113	74,201
Fish oils	40,278	21,284	16,529	20,321	10,902
Marine mammal oils	---	66	48	12	---
Total fats and oils	1,614,320	1,604,841	1,517,299	1,406,318	1,196,424

Compiled from Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils. Data for earlier years beginning 1912 given in The Fats and Oils Situation, May 1939.

1/ Includes unnamed vegetable oils reported as "other". A small percentage may be domestic; arbitrarily placed in foreign group.

Table 6.- Compounds and vegetable cooking fats: Percentage contributed by the various items to the total weight of fats and oils used in manufacture, United States, 1931-40

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Vegetable										
Cottonseed oil ...	76.9	86.1	87.7	87.2	63.9	56.9	72.4	69.3	64.4	68.8
Soybean oil	.9	.5	1/	.2	3.4	7.1	5.7	9.0	14.3	17.7
Peanut oil	.5	.4	.3	.7	5.9	5.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	1.9
Corn oil	.5	.3	.1	.2	.2	1/	.1	1/	.1	.1
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	1/	---	.1	1/	---	---
Total domestic .	78.8	87.3	88.1	88.3	73.4	69.5	81.9	81.8	82.5	88.5
Palm oil	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.4	7.6	10.5	7.7	7.6	8.0	2.8
Coconut oil	2.8	.9	.7	.7	2.8	2.4	.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Sesame oil	2.8	.8	.8	.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	.4	.1	1/
Rape oil	---	---	---	1/	1.0	1.9	.3	1/	1/	---
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	---	.3	1/	.1	1/	1/
Palm-kernel oil ..	1/	---	---	---	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1
Sunflower oil	---	---	.3	.1	.7	1/	---	---	---	---
Other	1.5	.1	---	.1	.8	1.0	.1	1/	.1	1/
Total foreign ..	10.0	4.1	4.0	2.7	15.2	18.1	10.7	9.8	9.7	4.4
Animal and marine										
Tallow, edible ...	5.8	4.7	4.8	6.0	7.8	7.2	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.3
Oleostearine	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.4
Lard	.7	.6	.3	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2	.5	1.4
Oleo oil	.8	.1	1/	.1	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/	.1
Total land animal	9.6	7.2	6.9	8.1	9.6	9.9	6.1	7.3	6.3	6.2
Marine animal oils	1.6	1.4	1.0	.9	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	.9
Total fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Computed from data given in reports of the Bureau of the Census. See explanatory notes table 5.

1/ Less than .05 percent.

Table 7.- Compounds (animal and vegetable cooking fats): Wholesale price per pound, Chicago, 1936-41

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1936	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.2	12.0	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.2
1937	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.2	13.4	13.2	12.2	11.0	10.2	10.4	10.4	12.4
1938	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.2
1939	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.3
1940	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.4	9.1
1941	10.3	10.5	11.1	12.4	13.0	13.8							

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 8.- Lard, prime steam: Wholesale price per pound, tierces, Chicago, 1936-41

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1936	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	10.3	11.0	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.8	13.1	11.3
1937	13.6	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.0	10.0	9.5	8.3	11.3
1938	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.7	8.0
1939	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.8	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.4
1940	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.4
1941	5.2	6.2	7.0	8.6	9.5	10.1							

The National Provisioner.

Table 9.- Lard, refined: Wholesale price per pound, cartons, Chicago, 1936-41

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1936	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.1	11.3	12.1	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.7	13.6	12.2
1937	14.0	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.0	13.0	12.0	11.4	9.8	12.7
1938	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.3	7.9	9.2
1939	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.4	9.6	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5
1940	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4
1941	6.8	6.8	7.3	9.0	9.8	10.6							

Agricultural Marketing Service. Reported in tubs prior to July 1940.

Table 10.- Wholesale prices of fats and oils: Index numbers, June 1939 and 1940, April-June 1941

(1924-29 = 100)

Group	June		1941		
	1939	1940	Apr.	May	June
Eight domestic fats and oils 1/	76	78	104	113	116
Eight domestic fats and oils	54	56	74	80	83
All fats and oils (27 items)	58	61	79	87	90
Grouped by origin					
Animal fats	53	56	73	79	81
Marine animal oils	69	90	105	107	108
Vegetable oils, domestic	66	64	84	98	106
Vegetable oils, foreign	81	87	114	128	131
Grouped by use					
Butter	54	60	74	79	81
Butter, adjusted 2/	59	65	78	86	88
Lard	47	42	65	72	77
Food fats, other	65	63	93	111	118
Soap fats	65	60	90	101	105
Drying oils	86	95	105	107	108
Miscellaneous oils	63	101	88	93	96

1/ 1910-14 = 100. 2/ Adjusted for typical seasonal variation.

Table 11.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, June 1939 and 1940, April-June 1941

Item	Unit	June		1941		
		1939	1940	Apr.	May	June
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't., c.&f., New York	Long ton	---	51.50	58.50	65.60	71.25
Copra, bags, f.o.b. Pacific Coast	100 lb.	1.91	1.56	3.01	3.90	3.75
Cottonseed, Dallas	Short ton	22.69	22.04	---	---	---
Cottonseed, U.S. farm price	" "	22.72	25.54	25.88	27.67	29.58
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.81	1.78	1.93	1.87	1.87
Flaxseed, U.S. farm price	"	1.61	1.56	1.73	1.68	1.64
Peanuts, shelled, Runners No. 1, S.E. mills	100 lb.	5.00	4.80	5.40	5.50	6.00
Peanuts, U.S. farm price	" "	3.43	3.52	3.62	3.65	4.01
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	.93	.81	1.20	1.32	1.39
Soybeans, U.S. farm price	"	.83	.79	1.07	1.19	1.23

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 12.- Price per ton of specified oilcake meals, June 1939 and 1940, April-June 1941

Item 1/	June		1941		
	1939	1940	Apr.	May	June
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	25.00	21.70	30.80	35.70	35.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	23.05	24.90	25.20	25.10	26.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	29.10	31.05	31.25	30.80	32.40
Linseed meal, 37 percent protein, Minneapolis	37.40	26.25	28.50	27.10	28.20
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	2/ 39.00	28.50	24.60	24.55	25.45
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. southeastern mills	21.00	26.81	24.20	23.28	24.88
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	25.95	24.40	27.50	28.10	29.70

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Bagged, carlots, except peanut meal.

2/ 30-32 percent protein.

Table 13.- Production and stocks of butter, lard, rendered pork fat, and cottonseed oil, May 1939 and 1940, March-May 1941

Item	May		1941		
	1939	1940	Mar.	Apr.	May 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Production					
Creamery butter	197.1	192.6	149.7	163.5	215.6
Lard, under Federal inspection	105.7	122.0	117.2	113.3	125.2
Rendered pork fat 2/	---	---	12.8	12.4	14.5
Cottonseed oil, crude	68.5	36.4	122.8	102.2	66.3
Stocks, end of month					
Butter	84.4	25.5	9.0	17.8	56.8
Lard	139.3	283.9	310.4	321.1	366.1
Rendered pork fat 2/	---	---	8.3	6.6	7.8
Cottonseed oil, crude basis 3/	827.1	744.5	710.4	640.1	551.3

Compiled as follows:

Production of creamery butter and cold-storage holdings of butter, lard and rendered pork fat, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Production under Federal inspection of lard and rendered pork fat, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Factory production and stocks of cottonseed oil, Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included with lard prior to November 1940.

3/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.93.

Table 14.- Oleomargarine: Production and materials used in manufacture, United States, May 1939 and 1940, March-May 1941

Item	May		1941 1/		
	1939	1940	Mar.	Apr.	May
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Production:					
Colored	121	181	291	413	1,388
Uncolored	22,582	24,523	33,589	2/31,766	26,304
Total 3/	22,703	24,703	33,880	32,179	27,693
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,001	933	1,561	1,402	1,439
Oleostearine	290	310	282	361	257
Lard, neutral	77	498	899	885	635
Oleo stock	73	91	133	84	78
Beef fat	22	---	---	---	---
Oleostearine oil	---	88	---	---	---
Monostearine	---	---	15	14	13
Total animal	1,463	1,920	2,890	2,746	2,422
Cottonseed oil	6,780	8,468	13,142	12,896	11,444
Soybean oil	5,568	5,727	9,456	8,422	6,898
Peanut oil	194	133	165	159	167
Corn oil	24	48	39	38	39
Cottonseed stearine	1	---	1	1	5
Soybean stearine	---	1	---	---	1
Total domestic vegetable	12,567	14,377	22,803	21,516	18,554
Coconut oil	2,964	2,527	1,424	1,382	1,468
Babassu oil	1,323	962	66	211	---
Palm-kernel oil	8	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	1	---	1	31	8
Total foreign vegetable	4,296	3,489	1,491	1,624	1,476
Total fats and oils	18,326	19,786	27,184	25,886	22,452
Milk	4,498	4,691	6,414	6,016	5,102
Salt and other miscellaneous	1,053	1,074	1,305	1,227	1,050

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletins.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes manufacturers' returns not available for other reports.
3/ Total of unrounded numbers.